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WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPE

U.S., French Vow Unity

Mendes Suggests Big 4 Talks

A strengthened "fundamental unity" between the U. S. & France was proclaimed Nov. 20 by U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & French Premier Pierre Mendès-France after 4 days of high-level talks in Washington.[1]

Throughout his 10-day visit to the U. S. & Canada, the French Premier stressed his Govt.'s alignment with the West against communism. He told the UN Gen. Assembly Nov. 22 that France would not take part in any international talks that did not include "our American & British friends" for "what would be the use of that?" He proposed new Big 4 talks but only after ratification of the London & Paris agreements on West German rearmament & Western defense.

Mendès' visit had few immediate tangible results. But most Washington observers believed it had allayed American concern over his Govt.'s stability in the anti-Red alliance.

The Dulles-Mendès talks covered ratification of the Paris pacts, future East-West meetings, Franco-German relations, Indo-Chinese policies and the renewed violence in France's North African colonies. Mendès said Nov. 19 he had no intention of raising the question of U. S. financial aid to France.

Agree on Major Issues

A joint communiqué by Dulles & Mendès declared Nov. 20 that their talks Nov. 17-20 were held "in a spirit of cooperation & mutual confidence" and emphasized "once again the fundamental unity of [France & the U. S.] & their unshakable faith & determination in the cause of peace & freedom." Points of agreement announced in the communiqué:

Paris Pacts—"Early ratification" by "all countries concerned" would strengthen Western unity & "open the way for consideration of means of improving" world relations.

East-West Talks—Both France & the U.S. were ready for "adequately prepared negotiations, carried out in good faith" but would not enter into "improvised debates intended mainly for propaganda."

Germany—Prospects for establishing "increasingly fruitful relations between France & Germany were "viewed hopefully" as "a basic contribution to the creation of a united & peaceful Europe."[2]

Indo-China—Both Govts. affirmed their common objectives in this area and agreed on "coordinated procedures & periodic reviews" to assist south Viet Nam, Laos & Cambodia in maintaining their "freedom & independence." (The Dulles-Mendès discussion Nov. 18 was devoted to Indo-Chinese problems, with the French Premier reportedly asking for greater financial aid in holding south Viet Nam against communism. An unofficial report of the talks said Dulles & Mendès agreed on full support for the Govt. of Viet Nam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem and gradual withdrawal of French troops & replacement by a native Viet Nam army.)[3]

North Africa—Mendès expressed hope that steps already proposed by his Govt. would lead to prompt abatement of Nationalist violence in Tunisia & Morocco. Dulles promised "serious consideration" of "external influences" that "compromised the security of this region."

(Mendès told the Natl. Press Club in Washington Nov. 19: North Africans were being "provoked to violence by systematic propaganda emanating from the radio stations of Budapest & Cairo." This "war of words" was "given a bloody significance by the supply of arms & the infiltration of agitators from the same sources.")[4]

Sets Terms for Big 4 Talk

Mendès-France proposed Nov. 22 that a Big 4 conference be held next May after ratification of the London & Paris agreements on West German rearmament & Western European defense. He told an overflow audience at the UN Gen. Assembly in New York that his Govt. was "prepared to organize such a conference in Paris" but would not participate in any talks without the U. S. & Britain.

Mendès set 2 conditions for a new Big 4 meeting: (a) prior ratification of the London & Paris pacts & (b) preparation of the talks in good faith through "traditional diplomatic channels" barring "noisy demonstrations & propaganda maneuvers."

He suggested that Russia might first show its good faith by signing an Austrian state treaty.

(The U. S. State Dept. gave qualified endorsement to Mendès' proposal Nov. 22, agreeing to Big 4 talks if: [a] the Paris pacts were ratified first, [b] it seemed "probable that such a meeting would be fruitful" & [c] the talks took place after adequate preparation & would not become an improvised propaganda debate.)

For Red Eastern Alliance

The French Premier told the Gen. Assembly he would be "quite happy to see the creation of an Eastern European defense association" if it adopted "the modalities" on publication, limitation & control of armaments provided for by the West in the London & Paris agreements.

If Russia & the states "associated with it" undertook "symmetrical" arrangements to those of the Western defense alliance "with a certain degree of publicity," Mendès declared, exchanges of information & mutual assurances might be possible later between the Western & Eastern systems and arms controls might "take on a contractual form."

In an address before the Forgn. Policy Assn. in New York Nov. 23, Mendès reiterated his belief that it would be a "good idea" for the Iron Curtain states to meet and "consider among themselves" arrangements for Eastern Europe "such as we are adopting for Western Europe."[5]

1—see p. 381E3 2—see p. 354E2 3—see p. 355C3 4—see p. 395F1 5—see p. 381B2
(Consult Index sections of this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

Week in Headlines

International

French Premier reached policy accords with U.S. leaders in Washington; proposed Big 4 talks after ratification of new Western pacts, eventual accord between Western & Eastern security groups.

British Commons approved London-Paris security agreements.

UN Political Com. unanimously approved U.S. "atoms for peace" program.

UN delegate Vishinsky died.

Red China jailed 13 U.S. "spies."

Stassen proposed U.S. & allies give Asia more economic aid.

United States

Senate censure session recessed due to McCarthy's hospitalization.

President created Cabt. secretariat, strengthened career service.

Wm. Remington killed in jail.

Service academies banned debate on recognizing Red China.

U.S., Canada agreed to build radar warning network in Arctic.

Army lieutenant convicted of mistreating rookies.

Treasury ousted printer as security risk.

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Affirms Anti-Red Stand

France's position "on the front line" in "the great struggle of the free world against totalitarianism" was emphasized by Mendès in a talk before the Natl. Press Club in Washington Nov. 19.

He declared that "aggression by force" against France was less likely than "an insidious conspiracy that could foster a destructive 5th column."

Russia's recent call for a European security conference starting Nov. 29 was "childish, unrealistic & even dangerous," Mendès said. The West must always be ready to negotiate with Russia "but not through improvised & spectacular conferences intended principally for propaganda."[1]

Stresses Economic Problem

Mendès stressed in his Natl. Press Club talk that France now "must demonstrate that she is capable of rapid economic & social progress under conditions of freedom." "Otherwise, pessimism & discouragement will make new converts for totalitarianism." He said his Govt.'s "number one task" was to fight the "deceptive attractions of communism with the positive weapons of truth, justice & progress."

Mendès said Nov. 21 on the Meet the Press TV program: the possibility of a faltering home economy was a greater danger to France than the threat of Communist aggression; the 25% Communist vote in France's last general elections came in great part from people discouraged with previous French Govts.; if France reestablished an economic equilibrium, a majority of these voters would "shift far away from the Communists & come back with us."[2]

Sees Top U.S. Leaders

Vice Pres. Nixon & State Secy. Dulles welcomed Mendès-France & his wife when they arrived in Washington by plane from Ottawa Nov. 17. Nixon said Mendès had done much to establish a sound basis for world peace by his efforts to find an alternative to the defunct European Defense Community. Mendès lunched with Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 18 and reportedly discussed European security & the London & Paris pacts. He received a standing ovation in the Senate later Nov. 18 and met briefly with the Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Forces committees.

Mendès renewed his "old personal friendship" with Democratic Party leader Adlai E. Stevenson in New York Nov. 23. The French Premier also talked with Chancellor Julius Raab of Austria in New York Nov. 21.[3]

Mendès & his wife flew home to Paris from New York Nov. 23-24.

Canadian Trade Talks Set

A communiqué issued in Ottawa Nov. 17 after Mendès' departure for Washington said the French Premier's talks with Canadian officials Nov. 15-16 had laid the basis for improved Franco-Canadian trade relations. Trade discussions between representatives of the 2 Govts. were set for the near future.[4]

Commons Backs Paris Pacts

The British House of Commons approved the Paris agreements on West German rearmament Nov. 18 by a vote of 264 to 4 with all but 7 Labor Party MPs abstaining. The 7 who violated party instructions by participating in the voting were suspended by the Laborite Parliamentary Party Nov. 23.

The Labor Party's decision to abstain amounted to a rejection of the Churchill Govt.'s plea for full bipartisan endorsement of the pacts. The Conservative majority casting votes in favor of the agreements represented only 45% of Commons' total 625 membership.

During a 2-day debate preceding the voting, Laborite leaders Clement R. Attlee & Hugh Gaitskell spoke in support of the pacts but Aneurin Bevan attacked them as "the most ignominious surrender [to U.S. pressure] in British history."

The disciplinary action against the 7 Labor MPs suspended them from the Labor Party in Parliament and meant they would sit in Commons as independents. It did not affect their party membership. The action was taken against John McGovern, who voted for the pacts, & 6 who voted or announced against them: Sidney Silverman, S. O. Davies, George Craddock, Ernest Ferneyhough, Emrys Hughes & Victor Yates.[5]

Bonn Cabinet Votes Approval

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer won Cabinet endorsement of the Paris agreements Nov. 19, with 13 of 19 ministers approving (5 opposed, one absent). Ratification bills were sent to Parliament at once.

Opposition was directed at the agreement to "Europeanize" the Saar. The opposing ministers: Vice Chancellor Franz Bluecher, Housing Min. Viktor Emmanuel Preusker, Justice Min. Fritz Neumayer & Min. Without Portfolio Hermann Schaeffer, all Free Democrats; All-German Affairs Min. Jakob Kaiser of Adenauer's own Christian Dem. Party.[6]

(Adenauer candidate Eugen Gerstenmaier, 48, was elected speaker of the Bundestag Nov. 16 by 204 to 190 on a 3d ballot after a large number of Govt. coalition deputies refused to support him. He succeeded the late Hermann Ehlers.)[7]

Reds Offer to Delay Parley

Russia offered Nov. 20 to delay its proposed all-European security conference if the West would postpone ratification of the Paris pacts. Russia rejected proposals by French Premier Mendès-France & Pres. Eisenhower for Big 4 talks after ratification of the pacts (see preceding page).

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov said Nov. 20 in reply to questions submitted by *Pravda*:

He had offered to postpone the all-European conference in deference to countries that felt Nov. 29 (date originally set by Russia) did not allow sufficient time for preparation. West European nations were under "strong pressure" from U.S., Britain & France not to participate in the conference. "Remilitarization" of West Germany would make unification of Germany impossible. "Renunciation of the remilitarization" would "open the road" toward agreement on German reunification & nationwide elections. Ratification of the Paris pacts would cause the Soviet-bloc states to seek new security measures.

(East German Premier Otto Grotewohl warned Nov. 19 that the Western European Union would be met by counter-moves in the East.)[8]

Switzerland rejected the Soviet invitation to an all-European security conference Nov. 23. Finland told Russia Nov. 19 it would attend if all the invited nations took part. Sweden said Nov. 20 its participation was doubtful.[9]

Jenner Opposes 'Coexistence'

Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) charged Nov. 18 that Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & other Eisenhower Admin. leaders had fallen victim to the "poison gas" of "peaceful coexistence" spread by the Communists.

Pres. Eisenhower, in a news conference Nov. 23, reiterated his stand that the only alternative to coexistence was war and said his Admin. was not lulled into complacency by changes in Soviet tactics.[10]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Vishinsky Dies

Andrei Yanuarevich Vishinsky, 70, Soviet First Dep. Forgn. Min. & chief UN delegate, died Nov. 22 in New York of a heart attack. He was stricken while working at his delegation's residence & offices (680 Park Ave.) on a speech he intended to deliver that day during debate on the "atoms for peace" program. Amb.-to-Britain Jacob A. Malik was designated Nov. 23 as Vishinsky's temporary successor at the UN. Vishinsky's body was flown to Moscow Nov. 23-24 for cremation & a state funeral.

Wide World
VISHINSKY

UN Gen. Assembly Pres. Eelco Van Kleffens announced Vishinsky's death to the Assembly after it had heard an address by French Premier Pierre Mendès-France. Van Kleffens, Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld & Western delegates delivered eulogies stressing

1—see p. 381D2 2—p. 374F2 3—p. 281D3 4—p. 381E3 5—p. 382A2 6—p. 382E1 7—p. 361E2 8—pp. 389F2, 381F1 9—p. 381E1 10—pp. 382C3, 383A1

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their respect for Vishinsky's ability. U.S. State Secy. Dulles sent Vishinsky's family personal condolences in a message that called him "an able & vigorous advocate" of Soviet policy.[1]

Facts on Vishinsky. Born Dec. 10, 1883, in Odessa, son of Czarist notary. Joined Social Dems. (Socialists) while Kiev U. student 1902. Jailed 1905 for leading Baku railway strike. Obtained Kiev law degree 1913. Took part in Feb. 1917 revolution as Menshevik (Right Socialist). Switched to Bolsheviks 1920 after their triumph. Gained reputation as skilled Soviet courtroom lawyer; prosecutor in 1936-38 purge trials of high-ranking foes of Stalin. Became First Dep. to Forgn. Min. Molotov 1940. Supervised Red take-over of Latvia 1940, Rumania 1945. Chief Soviet spokesman at most major UN & many Big 4 parleys since 1946; specialized in vigorous denunciation of Western policies; Forgn. Min. 1949-53 while Molotov was Dep. Premier; reassigned as First Dep. Forgn. Min. & UN delegate after Stalin's death.[2]

UN Group Backs Atom Plan

The UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. unanimously endorsed Pres. Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" program Nov. 23 by a vote of 60 to 0.

The resolution, submitted by the U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Australia & South Africa, provided for (a) a world scientific convention under UN auspices in 1955 to discuss & exchange information on peaceful use of atomic energy and (b) a world atomic energy agency to "negotiate an appropriate form of agreement with the UN." The resolution omitted a U.S proposal giving the world atomic body the status of a UN specialized agency.

Despite rejection of 2 Soviet amendments, Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev voted for the resolution to record Russia's "approval of the idea of international cooperation in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy." The defeated amendments would have (a) made the agency responsible to the Gen. Assembly & the Security Council and (b) allowed all nations, instead of only UN members, to attend the conference.[3]

U.S. Asks Greater Asia Aid

Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen revealed Nov. 22 that the U.S. had urged Western European nations to join it in a "broad development program" for free Asia. Stassen said the proposal was made "informally" to the Org. for European Economic Cooperation and envisioned possible use of the Colombo Plan in setting up an Asian counterpart of the OEEC. He outlined for newsmen 3 "paramount, interrelated facts" in the current world economic situation:

- European nations were completing "their best economic year in history." The U.S. foreign aid program in Europe was "a solid success."
- Asia suffered from undervelopment and could "absorb substantially greater investments" than it was getting now. The need for aid to Asia was intensified by the "demand of the people for higher standards of living" rather than any need for competing with Soviet offers of economic & technical aid.
- The urgently-needed economic development in Asia "in the years ahead" could "in part be accomplished by aid from Europe."[5]

Red China Jails Americans

11 U.S. airmen & 2 civilian employes of the U.S. Army were sentenced to prison as spies Nov. 22 by a Communist Chinese military tribunal. 9 Chinese Nationalists accused of working with the Americans were sentenced to jail or death.

The U.S. State Dept. immediately sent "the strongest possible protest" to Red China. The Defense Dept. said the charges against the Americans were "utterly false."

Pres. Eisenhower said Nov. 24 the U.S. would do everything "humanly possible within peaceful means" to obtain the release of the Americans. The pledge was made in a telephoned message to Mrs. Hurley L. Baumer of Lewisburg, Pa., mother of one of the captured airmen.

Peiping Radio reported Nov. 23: the Americans were employed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to conduct espionage activities in Red China; all defendants "admitted the crimes committed by them"; they were captured in 2 groups when their planes were shot down over Chinese territory during the Korean war.

Longest sentences were given to civilians John Thomas Downey, 24, of New Britain, Conn., who received a life term, & Richard George Fecteau, 27, of Lynn, Mass., 20 yrs.

Fliers sentenced by the Reds:

Col. John Knox Arnold Jr., 41, of Silver Springs, Md., identified by the Reds as commander of the 581st Air Resupply & Communicatns. Wing of the Far East AF, 10 yrs.; Maj. Wm. H. Baumer, 32, of Lewisburg, Pa., identified as operations officer of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron of the FEAF, 8 yrs.; Capt. Eugene John Vaadi, Clayton, N.Y., 6 yrs.; Capt. Elmer Fred Llewellyn, Missoula, Mont., 5 yrs.; Lt. Wallace L. Brown, Banks, Ala., 5 yrs.; Lt. John Woodrow Buck, Armathwaite, Tenn., 4 yrs.; Sgt. Howard Wm. Brown, St. Paul, Minn., 4 yrs., and Airmen Harry Martin Benjamin Jr., Worthington, Minn.; John Walker Thompson, Orange, Va.; Steve Edward Kiba Jr., Akron, O. & Daniel C. Schmidt, Portland, Ore., all 4 yrs.

(Red China's Public Security Ministry said Nov. 24: of 230 Nationalist & U.S.-trained "special agents" sent into China since 1951, 106 had been killed and the other 124 captured.)[4]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Creates Cabinet Secretariat

Pres. Eisenhower's creation of a new Cabinet secretariat was reported by James Reston in the *N. Y. Times* Nov. 23. The secretariat, already in operation, was headed by a Secy. to the Cabinet, Maxwell M. Rabb of Boston, a former aide to Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Among its duties: to prepare an agenda for each Cabinet meeting, record Cabinet decisions, inform appropriate officials of the decisions & check on progress if necessary.

The idea was said to conform with the President's belief in the Army-style "staff system," but it had been discussed in previous Administrations and urged by the late James Forrestal in FDR's last Administration. Asst. Defense Secy. Carter Burgess had studied the matter and drafted plans for Pres. Eisenhower last summer, Reston reported.

Under the new system: agenda items are prepared in advance; Cabinet members circulate their ideas on these items among the other members before a Cabinet meeting; the President is briefed before each meeting on matters about which he has questions; inter-departmental disputes after a Presidential decision are avoided by having differences argued out at meetings before decisions are taken; a subcabinet, composed of high officials in each department & headed by Asst. to the President Sherman Adams, works out problems before they reach the Cabinet for decision.[6]

Bolsters Career Service

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 22 signed an Executive Order giving greater job security to some Govt. workers and reinforcing the ban on political, racial or religious bias in civil service appointment.

The order, effective Jan. 23, 1955: (a) redesignated "permanent" employes as "career" personnel; (b) placed in the "career" category those chosen from competitive lists who served 3 years or longer; (c) gave "career" or "career-conditional" status (the latter for those with less than 3 years' service) to some 455,000 competitively-chosen workers currently classified as "indefinite."[7]

Restudies Security Program

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Nov. 23 that he personally participated in the continuous re-examination of the program for handling security risks. He said revisions were made constantly and that if he found something seriously wrong, he would not hesitate to change it. In regard to the ouster of career diplomat John Paton Davies Jr., the President said State Secy. Dulles had reached his decision as a very earnest public servant after many prayerful days of reviewing a formidably large record.[8]

Entertains Foreign Guests

Pres. Eisenhower was host to British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery at "Mamie's cottage" at Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club beginning Nov. 24 for the long Thanksgiving holiday.

Other recent Presidential guests:

Premiers Oscar Torp of Norway, Hans Hedtoft of Denmark & Tage Erlanger of Sweden, who lunched at the White House Nov. 24 after arriving in the U.S. on the first commercial Copenhagen-Los Angeles trans-Arctic flight. They said: efforts to keep Russia from buying ships in the West were impractical; the Soviets would order ships in Iron Curtain countries or lands like Finland where there was great Soviet economic influence and this would only tie these nations more closely to Russia.[9]

Queen Mother Elizabeth of Britain, who stayed at the White House Nov. 4-6. (She returned to England from New York aboard the *Queen Mary* Nov. 17-23).[10]

1—see p. 382A3 2—consult Indexes Vols. III-XIV for references to Vishinsky 3—p. 382G2-B3 4—pp. 306D2, 282B3 5—190D2; Vol. XIII, 348B2 6—pp. 354B3, 356F1 7—p. 372D2 8—pp. 372A3, 364C2, C3, 45C1 9—pp. 388E3, 244C1, D2, 122D2 10—pp. 360G3, 367E3

Pres. William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, who arrived in New York Oct. 16, was greeted by Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 18 at the start of a 3-day White House visit, then toured U.S. cities. During his one-month U.S. visit, Tubman negotiated for extension of American technical aid in Liberia.

Premier Mohammed Ali of Pakistan, who lunched with Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 16. Ali discussed defense arrangements with U.S. officials, announced in New York Oct. 15 a plan to encourage foreign investment in Pakistan by allowing foreign investors to take out profits in the currency of investment and by granting other concessions.[1]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower made it plain at his Nov. 23 press conference that his plans for bipartisan consultation on foreign & defense policy would not be extended to the domestic field.[2] He also indorsed allowing families of U.S. servicemen to join them overseas as an aid to morale & an indication that the U.S. feared no sudden attack.

The President went duck hunting on Lake Erie marshes Nov. 12-13 as guest of Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey at Cedar Point Club near Toledo. . . . He dedicated the $350,000 Eisenhower Memorial Museum in Abilene, Kan. Nov. 11 as a symbol to the future of America's freedoms.[3]

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty in Toledo Nov. 12 denied rumors that the President: (a) had promised GOP leaders the previous week that he would run for reelection in 1956; (b) planned to drop Asst. to the President Sherman Adams.[4] . . . The *Chicago Tribune* Nov. 12 reported Congressional rumors that Adams was to be replaced by Gov. John Davis Lodge Jr. of Connecticut.[5]

Pres. Eisenhower made public Nov. 22 his decision not to impose import quotas of 64,800,000 pins on spring-type clothespins (the Tariff Comm. had split 3-3 on the question) & 13,400,000 lb. on tung nuts & tung oil (the commission recommended the quota). He said Argentina & Paraguay had agreed to limit their tung exports to the U.S.[6]

Asst. White House Press Secy. Murray Snyder confirmed Sept. 30 that a program to detect & prevent misconduct by Govt. employes had been set in motion June 14 by a letter from Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes to agency heads. He said "evidence of misconduct based on activities outside of working hours" could be dealt with under the new program. . . . The new Presidential plane, a Super-Constellation, was christened the *Columbine III* by Mrs. Eisenhower Nov. 24.[7]

McCARTHY

Censure Session Recessed

The Senate voted 76-2 Nov. 18 to recess until Nov. 29 its special session on censuring Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), who was hospitalized with an elbow injury. This action was taken on a motion of Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) after Dr. George W. Calver, Capitol physician, reported that McCarthy should not leave the hospital before Nov. 29 or "permanent injury could result."

Only Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) & J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) voted against the 11-day recess. These 2 formed the minority when the Senate, by a 75-2 vote, defeated Lehman's proposal that it recess only until Nov. 22 so it could get a progress report on McCarthy's elbow before deciding whether to recess the additional week.

Democrats Suspect Filibuster

McCarthy's backers in the censure dispute were jubilant at the 11-day recess after a session of 9 actual working days, only 7 of them devoted to discussing the censure issue. Some Democrats predicted the delay would be followed by a filibuster to prevent a vote on censure before the Dec. 24 adjournment deadline. To avoid this, Fulbright asked unanimous consent Nov. 18 to amend Knowland's recess motion to require a vote by Dec. 20. The objection of Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), a McCarthy supporter, prevented adoption of Fulbright's plan.

Fulbright Nov. 21 voiced "grave suspicion" that the recess was a form of filibuster. "I can't believe the illness is quite as serious as we have been led to believe," he said. "It is not the first time he has resorted to the hospital when he is in an embarrassing position."

McCarthy's Injury Described

McCarthy had injured his elbow by striking it accidentally against a glass table-top while shaking hands with an admirer in Milwaukee.[8] The Capitol physician reported Nov. 18 that the Senator had "a laceration of the skin & soft tissue about the right elbow with considerable swelling & some pain about the joint & running down into the fingers." An X-ray "shows no fracture but some roughness of the periosteum. . . . [He] has developed a traumatic bursitis," the doctor said.

INS photographer Al Muto quoted McCarthy Nov. 22 as saying doctors "operated on the elbow to take out pieces of glass." The Bethesda Naval Medical Center denied Nov. 22-23 that there had been an operation. The hospital's statement said a hypodermic needle had been used to take "a small amount of fluid" from the elbow.

Compromise Plan Weakened

Prior to the recess, Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.) weakened a proposed compromise for allowing McCarthy to escape censure. Among grounds for the proposed censure was an attack McCarthy made on Hendrickson Jan. 2, 1953 after Hendrickson signed a Senate Elections Subcom. report criticizing McCarthy. It had been proposed that McCarthy apologize to Hendrickson and remove this censure cause.[9] But Hendrickson told the Senate Nov. 18 that any apology should be to the Senate, not him, since "the real victim was a duly constituted subcommittee of the Senate."[10] Hendrickson said he was "not personally troubled" about the remark, bore "no personal malice."

Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) assailed Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.) Nov. 20 for withdrawing, "without an iota of justification," from his original full support of the Watkins Com.'s censure charges. Case said Morse appeared unwilling to consider "new evidence."[11] (It was reported that other Watkins Com. members were angry about Case's switch after they had accepted, greatly against their true feelings, Case's mitigating language in their report.)

McCarthy Denied TV Time

NBC said Nov. 22 it had rejected a request to give McCarthy 15 minutes of free TV time Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 25) to discuss the censure charges. McCarthy's wife had phoned NBC films manager Eugene M. Juster Nov. 21 to ask for the free time.[12]

Petition Drives Continue

James V. Spadea, news syndicate editor, charged in New York Nov. 22 that he had been listed "without my knowledge or consent" as a sponsor of the anti-censure petition drive. A spokesman for the drive said Spadea gave his consent without being aware it would be publicized.[13] Rear Adm. John G. Crommelin, director of the campaign, announced Nov. 23 that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault had signed.[14]

Meantime a drive for 20 million pro-censure signatures was announced by Mrs. Marshall (Winifred) Swanson of Palmer, Mass. She said Nov. 23 that it was led by ex-privates & enlisted men as opposed to "the generals" heading the drive for 10 million anti-censure signatures.

The Progressive Party Natl. Com. told its state organizations Nov. 21 to campaign for McCarthy's censure.[15]

McCarthy Called Harmful

Sir Oliver Franks, ex-British Ambassador to the U.S., told Britons in a radio address Nov. 21 that McCarthy had damaged America's reputation throughout the world, had caused millions to lose confidence in U.S. democracy. But he reported "signs" that McCarthy's "star has passed the zenith." He urged Britons not to judge the U.S. by McCarthy.[16]

Denver Post editor-publisher Palmer Hoyt charged in Tucson, Ariz. Nov. 21 that McCarthy was a "threat to all our basic liberties by his contemptuous flouting of the rights of individuals." (Hoyt received the U. of Arizona's first John Peter Zenger Freedom of the Press Award.)

The Mizrachi Org. of America, ending its 34th annual convention in Atlantic City Nov. 21, attacked "irresponsible statements" that McCarthy's foes opposed him because of his Catholic beliefs.[17] (The religious-Zionist group rejected changes in religious marriage law made by U.S. Conservative Jewish leaders as "likely to undermine the fundamentals of the Jewish religious law."[18] Rabbi Morde-

1—see p. 358E3 2—385A1 3—177E1 4—236A1 5—363D2 6—pp. 334D2, 12B2, 395F1 7—p. 314D3 8—382D2 9—383F2 10—384F1 11—382G2 12—76D2 13—384D3 14—81D3 15—356G3 16—Vol. XII, 346G 17—p. 371E3 18—386F2; Vol. XIII, p. 379D2

kai Kirshblum of Brooklyn was re-elected Mizrachi pres.)

Pro-McCarthy Party Formed

Formation of a new "pro-McCarthy," "anti-Eisenhower" Constitutional Party was announced by a group of Oklahoma Republicans in Oklahoma City Nov. 24. *Daily Oklahoman* financial editor John W. Beck was chairman of the new group, locally known as the Constitution Club of Oklahoma.

ARMED FORCES

Academies Ban China Debate

The Army & Navy confirmed Nov. 15 that West Point cadets & Annapolis midshipmen had been ordered not to take part in intercollegiate debates on whether to recognize Communist China. The Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy also banned the topic.

An Army statement said it was contrary to policy to allow debate on "such a controversial subject," one on which "national policy has been established." The ban became known after the academies withdrew from scheduled debates. State Secy. Dulles & Defense Secy. Wilson said Nov. 16 that they had nothing to do with it.

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Nov. 23 that he would have left the matter to the academy debaters' own judgment. If they wanted to debate the topic, he would have allowed it, he declared. But he expressed confidence in the academy superintendents and indicated he would not change their orders.

The Speech Assn. of America had made Red China's recognition the annual topic for 1954-55 intercollegiate debating competition. Kearney (Neb.) State Teachers College was the first school to ban participation in debate on the topic. The other Nebraska state teachers colleges & a few other schools throughout the country also banned the topic.

Arctic to Get Radar Net

The U.S. will finance & build a 3,000-mi. radar warning system across Arctic Canada from Alaska to Greenland, according to a joint U.S.-Canadian announcement Nov. 19. It was designed to alert both countries in the event of trans-polar attack.

This distant early warning (DEW) line was to be the responsibility of the U.S. Air Force, during the construction phase at least. But Canada was to retain title to the land and had the option of taking control of the net once it was built. (Agreement on the need of such a warning system had been announced by the 2 countries Sept. 27.)

The DEW line was to be part of a 4-system network and was to link with 7 experimental U.S. stations already built by the Western Electric Co. in the vicinity of the Barter Islands north of Alaska.

Canada was to finance and already was building a Mid-Canada line about an hour's jet bomber flight south of the DEW line under a policy which assumed that such projects were handled best by a "single authority."

The jointly-operated Pinetree net along the U.S.-Canadian border already was in operation.

A 4th line, largely in operation, stretched seaward from both coasts and consisted of radar-plane relays, picket ships & fixed installation. It was assigned to the U.S. and operated largely by the Navy.[1]

(The "Conelrad" broadcasting plan for confusing enemy bombers was tested successfully throughout the U.S. before dawn Nov. 17. All participating stations in each area switched to frequencies of 640 or 1240 kilocycles and broadcast the same program although only one station actually was on the air at a time.)[2]

(Pres. Eisenhower ran his Govt. from the White House bomb shelter Nov. 20 during an exercise in which some 2,000 top officials dispersed to about 30 secret hq. outside of Washington. These hq., up to 300 mi. from the Capital, were linked by phone & radio.)[3]

Lieutenant Guilty of 'Cruelty'

2d Lt. Charles C. Anderson, 24, of St. Louis was convicted by an Army court-martial at Camp Gordon, Ga. Nov. 19 on charges of mistreating recruits at the camp. He was sentenced to dismissal & forfeiture of all pay & allowances.

Anderson was acquitted of 6 counts but found guilty of 11, including charges that: he had a private strung up by the ankles; he ordered dirt thrown on another private & a cross put in his mouth; he made a private take a "sand bath"; he made 2 climb trees & shout obscene words.

Anderson's defense: his Korean combat experience showed that slovenly training cost lives in battle; he had taken over a raw company with only 11 days to get it in shape; it required toughness to make it an effective unit which finished training with honors.

Ex-War Prisoner Cases

Maj. Ambrose H. Nugent, 44, was formally charged at Ft. Sill, Okla. Nov. 12 with collaborating with the enemy while a war prisoner in Korea (July 5, 1950 to Sept. 1, 1953). An Army spokesman said 2 of the 13 specifications alleged "treasonable offenses." He was accused of offering intelligence to the Communists, hindering the escape of fellow PWs and letting the Reds use his photo & signature on surrender feaflets. Nugent denied any guilt.

Cpl. Claude J. Batchelor's conviction of collaborating with the Communists while a PW in Korea was upheld Oct. 28 by Lt. Gen. Isaac Davis White, 4th Army commander. His life sentence was cut to 20 yrs.[4]

The Army Oct. 23 reported discharge of 15 soldiers accused of misconduct while PWs in Korea but against whom evidence "did not warrant court-martial action." About 40 others may be court-martialed, the Army said. These cases were developed by interrogating some 3,200 suspected ex-PWs and "intensive study" of about 225. In contrast, 1,400 ex-PWs had records of strong resistance to Red indoctrination, and 57 were decorated for resisting despite "brutality."[5]

Voorhees Charge Dropped

The last court-martial charge against Lt. Col. Melvin B. Voorhees, ex-8th Army censor in Korea, was dropped by the Army Nov. 3. It involved submission of newspaper articles without clearance. The U.S. Court of Military Appeals previously had reversed a court-martial ruling that Voorhees be dismissed without pay & allowances for evading censorship on his book *Korean Tales* and for disobeying an order to recall it from the publisher.[6]

Manpower

23,000-a-month draft calls (all for the Army) were issued for November & December, same monthly figure as for July-October. This would raise to 1,835,430 the number drafted between the beginning of the Korean fighting & the end of 1954. All but 81,430 (drafted by the Marines) were for the Army. Recent medical draft calls: 550 physicians & 429 dentists for December (Navy 250 physicians, AF 200, Army 100; Army 279 dentists, AF 150); 550 physicians & 439 dentists for Jan.-Mar. 1955; 1,275 physicians & 459 dentists for Apr.-June 1955 (Army 825 physicians, AF 250, Navy 200; Army 309 dentists, AF 150). Armed forces strength declined to 3,290,510 Aug. 31. (Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said Sept. 23 that the Army would not drop below its current strength of 19 divisions during fiscal 1955.)[5]

Personnel

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor succeeded Gen. John E. Hull Nov. 20 as Army Far East commander. Hull continued as UN military commander & commander of U.S. armed units in Northeast Asia.[8] . . . **Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Lindbergh** went on active duty Nov. 15—a 3-week assignment with the AF Research & Dvpt. Office.[9] . . . **Col. Benj. Oliver Davis Jr.**, 41, director of operations & training for Far East Air Forces, became the first Negro AF general Oct. 27 when Pres. Eisenhower nominated him a brigadier general. His father, a retired brigadier general, was the Army's first Negro general.[10]

Gen. John E. Dahlquist was designated Continental Army Commander Oct. 16.[11] . . . **Lt. Gen. Hobart Raymond (Hap) Gay**, 60, took command of the 5th Army Oct. 6. He succeeded Gen. Wm. B. Kean, who retired to become exec. director of the Chicago Housing Authority.[12] . . . **Maj. Gen. Thos. W. Herren** was named Oct. 7 First Army commander.[13] He succeeded Lt. Gen. Withers A. Buress, scheduled to retire Nov. 30.[14] . . . **Lt. Gen. Bruce Cooper Clarke** was appointed to replace Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner as Army commander in the Pacific. Ruffner announced Oct. 6

1—see p. 119G1 2—Vol. XIII, 362E3 3—XI, 132E 4—p. 327C1 5—327C2 6—271A3 7—327F2 8—326C2 9—113G3 10—Vol. VIII, 246D 11—p. 281C2 12—Vol. XI, 58K, 82E 13—XII, 309B, 221L 14—XIII, 364A 15—p. 101C3

that he planned to retire Nov. 30 at 51 but withdrew his retirement request Oct. 22, was scheduled for a European assignment. . . . **Maj. Gen. Wayne C. Zimmerman** was named Army Inspector General Oct. 27. He replaced Lt. Gen. Danl. Noce, who retired Oct. 31.[1]

Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan Jr., 54, took over as West Point's 43d superintendent (first with 3-star rank) Sept. 3. He succeeded Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, who retired Aug. 31.[2] . . . **Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon**, 62, was announced July 25 as the new Air Force Academy's first superintendent.[3] The academy was activated officially at Lowry Air Base, Colo. Aug. 14, and the first 300-man class was scheduled to begin classes July 1, 1955. . . . **Rear Adm. Walter F. Boone**, 56, Navy airman, became Annapolis superintendent Aug. 12. He took over from Rear Adm. Chas. A. Buchanan, temporary superintendent who reverted to his previous post as commandant of midshipmen. Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy had resigned as superintendent July 1.[4]

Lt. Gen. Williston B. Palmer was named Aug. 15 First Deputy Chief of Staff for logistics, a new Army post.[5] . . . **Rear Adm. M. L. Royar** was named Aug. 15 Chief of the Office of Naval Material. He succeeded Vice Adm. John E. Gingrich, who retired Oct. 30.[6] . . . **Maj. Gen. Homer L. Sanders** was named Aug. 5 to replace Maj. Gen. Warren R. Carter, who retired in October as Allied air commander in Northern Europe.[7] . . . **Wendell W. Anderson**, Detroit banker-industrialist, was sworn in Sept. 10 to replace Tracy S. Vorhees[8] as Defense Dept. representative in Europe (with Ambassador's rank) & adviser to Amb. John C. Hughes, the U.S.'s North Atlantic Treaty Council representative.

Maj. Gen. Philip DeWitt Ginder, 10th Infantry Div. commander, assumed Aug. 15 the additional posts of Ft. Riley (Kan.) commander & Army General School commander.[9] . . . **Col. Robt. W. Raynsford** returned from retirement July 5 to become Ft. Monmouth commander. . . . **Brig Gen. John H. Hinds** was appointed Aug. 28 chief of the Army Field Forces' Development & Test Section. . . . **Maj. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel**, who relinquished his 3-star rank to take an assignment in Indo-China, became a lieutenant general again Aug. 30.[10]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Remington Beaten, Dies

William Walter Remington, 37, former Govt. economist jailed for perjury in a Communist spy investigation, was beaten by 3 fellow prisoners in a prison dormitory at Northeastern Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. Nov. 24. He died in the prison hospital Nov. 24 after an unsuccessful emergency operation on bone fragments in his skull.

The FBI Nov. 24 identified car thieves George Junior McCoy (a relative of Hatfield-McCoy feuders), 34, of Grundy, Va. & Robert Carl Parker, 21, of Washington as 2 of the killers. No motive was given. The FBI said they battered Remington with a piece of brick wrapped in a sock as Remington slept in his unlocked honor cell.

Facts on Remington. Born in N.Y. Oct. 25, 1917. Educated in Ridgewood, N.J. schools & Dartmouth, where he met Ann Moos. Marriage to Miss Moos in 1938 produced 2 children, resulted in separation, finally divorce. Married 2d wife, Jane Remington, mother of his 3d child. Through Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, his first wife's mother, Remington met ex-New Masses editor Joseph North. Through North, he met Soviet spymaster Jacob Golos. Employed as economist by Natl. Resources Planning Board, Office of Price Admin. & War Production Board. Received naval reserve commission in 1944; given leave to work as economic aide in U.S. Embassy in London. Later worked for Office of War Mobilization, Office of Naval Intelligence & committee to study European Recovery Program. Became Commerce Dept. economist in 1948.

A federal grand jury in New York heard evidence against Remington in the summer of 1947, but he told the FBI in the subsequent investigation that he was anti-Red. Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed Communist spy courier & Golos' sweetheart, identified Remington before Senate investigators for the first time July 30, 1948 as a long-time Communist who had given her WPB secrets. 5 years of Congressional investigation & court action followed. Although his first wife testified against him, Remington consistently denied ever having been a Communist or giving Miss Bentley secrets. A 1950 perjury conviction was reversed, but a 2d conviction Jan. 27, 1953 was upheld. He began serving 2 concurrent 3-yr. terms Apr. 16, 1953.*

Iowa Governor Killed

Gov. William Shane Beardsley (R., Iowa), 53, was injured fatally Nov. 21 when his car crashed into a truck 2 mi. north of Des Moines. His wife was seriously injured.

Beardsley, a druggist & farmer, won the Iowa governorship in 1948 and was serving his 3d consecutive term. He was to retire at the end of this term. Lt. Gov. Leo Elthon, 56, became acting governor Nov. 22, to serve until the inauguration of Gov.-elect Leo Hoegh.

Democrats Block Nominations

Senate action on the President's nomination of Judge John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court was postponed to next year Nov. 19 at the request of Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), who said he was acting for "half a dozen" Democrats who wished to find out more about Harlan's qualifications.[11]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) said Nov. 18 he would try to block Senate confirmation of Dr. Willard F. Libby & Dr. John von Neumann as new Atomic Energy Commissioners.[12]

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Nov. 23: there wasn't time in the current limited Senate session to deal with controversial appointments but he hoped Democrats would not delay appointments where no real, or deep, controversy existed.[13]

Treasury Suspends Printer

It was revealed Nov. 18 that the Treasury Dept. had suspended Frank L. Dobbins, 44, as a security risk from his $6,000-a-yr. compositor's job at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. The charges were that: (1) Dobbins & his wife attended social functions at the Russian Embassy and (2) in 1951 he tried to negotiate for printing a magazine containing Russian propaganda.

Dobbins, an American Legion member who fought in the Battle of the Bulge, denied Communist sympathies or subversive activities and said: (a) while employed for a firm that did commercial printing for the Soviet Embassy, he attended 2 annual Embassy receptions in 1947 & 1948 and found the place "full of Americans," including "generals"; (b) his firm dropped the Embassy's account in 1950 after failing to get U.S. Govt. authority to continue it; (c) he left the firm in 1951 for his Govt. job and knew nothing about trying to negotiate for the magazine.

Southern Red Seized

Junius Irving Scales (alias Joe Shields), 34, a grandson of ex-N.C. Gov. A. M. Scales, was arrested by the FBI in Memphis Nov. 18 on charges of violating the Smith Act prohibition on joining an organization conspiring to teach or advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. It was charged that he was the "leader of the Communist Party" in Tennessee & the Carolinas and had been running the party "from the underground" after his Oct. 6, 1951 disappearance from his home in Carrboro, N. C. He was the 131st Communist arrested since 1948 under the Smith Act, the 4th seized under the Act's "membership" clause.[14]

Youngdahl Challenge Dropped

U.S. Atty. Leo A. Rover announced Nov. 17 that the Justice Dept. would not appeal Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl's refusal to disqualify himself from presiding at Owen Lattimore's perjury trial. Youngdahl, in a memorandum opinion filed Nov. 18, asked the Justice Dept. to make "frank & forthright acknowledgement" that Rover's affidavit accusing him (Youngdahl) of prejudice was "without substance." He warned that the "hit-&-run attack" on him might affect any judge who may sit in the case.[15]

Chrmn. William Langer (R., N.D.) of the Senate Judiciary Com. agreed Nov. 2 to hold hearings on the dispute. But he suspended the hearings Nov. 23 pending the return from Rio de Janeiro of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), one of the 3 members of a subcommittee named to conduct the hearing. Wiley was attending an international economic conference.

Waste in Alaska Mine Charged

The Joint Congressional Com. on Defense Production charged Nov. 23 that nearly $3 million in Govt.-backed funds was wasted on a nonproductive Alaskan tin mine because of "inefficiency" & "influence." The report recommended Justice Dept. action in the case.

The committee said: the U.S. Tin Corp. had received $2,894,575 in Govt. funds & guaranteed loans since 1951 to develop the Lost River Mine on the Seward Peninsula but so far

*See Indexes Vols. VII-XIV for references to Remington. 1—see p. 372B3; Vol. XI, 101D 2—p. 177C3 3—Vol. XII, 119J 4—XI, 244J; XII, 257E 5—XII, 182D 6—XIII, 27D 7—XII, 261M 8—XIII, 267B2 9—XI, 360K 10—pp. 101C3, 51F1 11—p. 372A1 12—258G2; 315A1 13—p. 385F1 14—385F2 15—358F2

had produced tin & tungsten valued at only about 1/10 of all federal funds advanced; in 1950-54 the firm was guilty of "many irregularities" made possible by "gross inefficiency within the Govt."; friendships between certain Govt. employes & company officials resulted in "unnecessary expenditure of funds"; the firm's loan application misrepresented "material facts."

The report noted that a "high Govt. official (identified in committee hearings last summer as Kenneth J. Kadow, ex-Alaskan representative of ex-Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman) had quit his post "after having used his influence" to obtain the firm's first Govt. loan in 1951 and become general manager & later president of the company. The report also linked Irvin Hoff & Ann Sanders, aides to Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.), to the loans.[1]

FOREIGN

British Conservatives retained the seat in Commons from West Derby (near Liverpool) in a by-election Nov. 18 regarded as an accurate sampling of the Churchill Govt.'s popularity. John Wollam, 27, defeated Cyril Fenton (Labor) for the Commons seat of Sir David Maxwell Fyfe (now elevated to the peerage).[2] . . . **Egyptian** Govt. assured Sudanese leaders Nov. 21 that ex-Pres. Mohammed Naguib, a Sudanese, would not be tried for his alleged plotting to overthrow the Nasser regime.[3] . . . **French** Govt. Nov. 20 decreed 15% tax increases & limits on alcoholic content on nearly all liquors for domestic consumption.[4] . . . **Philippines** announced that an Army patrol had killed Mariano Balgos, 2d-ranking Huk guerrilla leader, in southern Luzon Nov. 18.[5]

Soviet Govt. announced Nov. 20 that thousands of office workers were being shifted to farm & factory work from Govt. bureaus that were overstaffed & inefficient. Those transferred to state farms, tractor stations & factories were given a bonus of 2 mos. pay, and those going to Central Asia & Siberia received an extra 3 mos. pay, the announcement said.[6] . . . **Spanish** Govt. reported that the Falange (Franco) Party polled 70%-80% of the vote (77.8% in Madrid) in nationwide municipal elections Nov. 21. Heads of families were eligible to vote.[7] . . . **Tunisian** & French Govts. appealed Nov. 22 to Tunisian Nationalist (Fellagha) guerrillas to stop fighting under an amnesty pending Tunisian home-rule negotiations.[8]

ECONOMICS

Labrador iron deposit believed to contain at least one billion tons of commercial ore was discovered the past year in the Wabush Lake region by Canadian Javelin, Ltd. prospectors.

*Fiction †Non-fiction
1—see p. 178E2 2—350B1 3—386D1 4—374E1 5—162G2 6—370C1 7—107A3 8—pp. 389E2, 386F1 9—p. 386E3; Vol. IX 423N 10—p. 387A1 11—253F3 12—317F3 13—375C2 14—342C1 15—Vol. XIII, 359B3 16—pp. 271E3, 229D3 17—p. 377F1 18—343G2

Premier Joseph R. Smallwood of Newfoundland reported Nov. 22.[9] . . . **Com. for Econ. Development's** Research & Policy Com. recommended Nov. 23 a more liberal U.S. tariff policy. It proposed: 5-yr. extension of the reciprocal trade agreements law (vs. 3 yrs. asked by Pres. Eisenhower); authorization of tariff cuts up to 5% a yr. with unused authority to be carried over to the next year; increased restrictions on use of "peril point" & "escape clause" provisions for restoring tariff cuts.[9] . . . **U.S. businesses** totaled 4,185,300 at the end of 1953, an increase of 6,500 over 1952, the Commerce Dept. reported Nov. 22.[10] . . . **Pres. Eisenhower** was reported Nov. 10 (by *Wall St. Journal*) to have "sent a private memo to key Cabinet officers telling them to do more to help private American investors abroad." Such aid was to include cooperation from U.S. embassies. The *Journal* said one result was that the Forgn. Operations Admin. was readying "teams of bright young men" to start 2-yr. "stints" in Latin America, the Middle East & Africa on a hunt "for investment opportunities that might interest Americans."[11] . . . **James M. Nabrit Jr.,** Howard U. law prof., was appointed by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 9 to the Govt. Contracts Com., a unit created to end job discrimination in firms with Govt. contracts.

Indictments on charges of involvement in alleged illegal transfer of surplus U.S. tankers to foreign interests were dropped by the Justice Dept. Nov. 18 in the cases of Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, State Dept. career officer, & N.Y. financier E. Stanley Klein.[12] . . . **Aristotle S. Onassis** was sued by the Justice Dept. in New York Nov. 23 for $20 million & return of 16 U.S. surplus ships which, the Govt. charged, he obtained by misrepresenting his purchasing firms as controlled by U.S. citizens.[13] . . . **General Motors** produced Nov. 23 in Flint, Mich. the 50 millionth motor vehicle (a Chevrolet) turned out by GM since it was established in 1908.[14]

Company Earnings

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1954	1953	1954	1953
Anderson, Clayton & Co.*	$11,835,298	$10,769,306	$3.65	$3.32
Ashland Oil & Refining†**	6,600,000	8,407,616	.92	1.26
Burlington Mills Corp.¶	8,437,000	10,877,000	1.04	1.35
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams*	35,840,162	37,890,561	4.09	4.32
Gen. Amer. Oil of Texas§	6,572,810	5,387,897	5.46	4.71
Intl. Minerals & Chemicals§	6,043,979	7,030,176	2.44	2.87
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.‡	5,450,391	4,961,150	4.48	4.08
Murray Corp. of America‡	5,817,042	4,054,499	5.59	3.90
O'okiep Copper Co., Ltd.§	6,522,166	9,090,347	6.39	8.90
Quaker Oats Co.§	8,902,470	8,380,297	2.38	2.23
J. E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.*	25,662,724	28,375,459	.....	.....
Seeger Refrigerator Co.‡	5,986,929	5,169,664	5.32	4.61
Sherwin-Williams Co.‡	10,643,021	9,969,731	7.83	7.29
A. O. Smith Corp.*	5,407,184	5,112,292	5.41	5.11
Smith-Douglass Co., Inc.*	14,570,452	21,361,022	4.84	7.45
Southwestern Public Svc.‡	7,674,362	6,709,739	1.75	1.64
Spencer Chemical Co.§	5,287,084	4,661,177	4.53	4.01
Superior Oil Co. of Calif.‡	10,360,388	12,000,381	24.54	28.37
United Merchants & Mfrs.§	9,161,569	9,302,268	1.74	1.76
Vick Chemical§	5,910,252	4,524,622	4.21	3.18
Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts†	20,252,490	19,093,424	7.02	6.62
Warren Petroleum Corp.§	8,930,412	10,230,032	5.25	6.02
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift‡	6,748,706	4,532,670	4.78	2.88

*Yr. July 31 **Yr. Sept. 30 †Preliminary ‡Yr. Aug. 31 §Yr. June 30 ¶Yr. Oct. 2.

NEW BOOKS

An Almanac of Liberty. By William O. Douglas. 366 essays by Supreme Court Justice based on U.S. Constitutional Bill of Rights. Nov. 8. (Doubleday, 409 pp., $5.50)†

Assignment to Catastrophe: Vol. 1, Prelude to Dunkirk, July 1939-May 1940. By Maj. Gen. Sir Edward L. Spears. Memoirs of Churchill's personal representative to France in period preceding Nazi invasion of France. Nov. 5. (Wyn, 332 pp., $5)†

The Bridge Over the River Kwai. By Pierre Boule. Trans. from French by Xan Fielding. Satirical account of how captured British commando unit's leader unwittingly aids Japanese war effort. Oct. 4. (Vanguard, 244 pp., $3)*

The Private Diaries of Stendahl. Edited & trans. by Robert Sage. Diaries of French novelist Henri Beyle. Nov. 18. (Doubleday, 409 pp., $5.50)†

Mr. Several Worlds. By Pearl S. Buck. Account of novelist's childhood in China & suggestions for unifying the country. Nov. 8. (John Day, 407 pp., $5)†

Sunset and Evening Star. By Sean O'Casey. Vol. 6 in Irish playwright's autobiography. Nov. 9. (Macmillan, 339 pp., $4.75)†

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Roman Catholic Bishops of the U.S., concluding their annual meeting Nov. 20 in Washington, issued a statement warning Americans that "atheistic materialism, whether . . . entrenched in the organs of a foreign state or in one of our own domestic institutions," was the "enemy" that "seeks to destroy us." It said there was more "excessive preoccupation with creatures" than "deliberate turning away from God" in American secular life.[15] . . . **Tax Court of the U.S.** decision that grants by philanthropic agencies for research & study fellowships were exempt from income taxes was disclosed in New York Nov. 19.[16] . . . **U.S. Supreme Court** postponed indefinitely Nov. 22, because of the vacancy on the court, arguments scheduled for Dec. 6 on racial desegregation in public schools.[17] . . . **Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews** gave Pres. Eisenhower a report Nov. 10 urging a "Point 5" spiritual program to supplement Point 4 aid to underdeveloped lands.[18]

OBITUARIES

Lawrence Lee Anthes, 77, foundry exec., ex-pres. Canadian Mfrs. Assn.; Nov. 23 in Toronto.

Alon Bement, 78, artist & art teacher; Nov. 22 in New York.

Dr. Russel Burton-Opitz, 79, heart specialist; Nov. 18, Englewood, N.J.

Clyde V. Cessna, 74, pioneer aviator, plane mfr.; Nov. 20 near Rago, Kan.

Sir Henry Getty Chilton, 77, British Amb. to Chile, Argentine, Spain in 1930s; Nov. 20 in London.

Frederick Coykendall, 81, Columbia U. Bd. of Trustees chrmn., Columbia U. Press head 1946-53, harbor boatline exec.; Nov. 18 in New York.

Charles Hammond Gibson, 79, poet & horticulturist, ex-pres. Amer. Poetry Assn.; Nov. 17 in Boston.

Herbert Dudley Hale, 62, documentary film writer for RKO Pathé; Nov. 17 in New York of heart attack.

Charles F. Jones, 83, ex-valet, confessed slayer of philanthropist William Marsh Rice (in N.Y. in 1900); Nov. 16 in Baytown, Tex. (suicide).

Dr. Thomas Duckett Jones, 55, heart specialist, Natl. Health Council pres.-elect, Helen Hay Whitney Fndtn. medical dir.; Nov. 22 in Baltimore.

Prof. Peter Ivanovich Lukirsky, 60, Soviet physicist reputedly working on H-bomb; Nov. 15 in Leningrad.

Roderick (Jess) McMahon, 72, boxing matchmaker for the late Tex Rickard, recently wrestling promoter; Nov. 21 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Moroni Olsen, 65, stage & screen actor; Nov. 22 in Hollywood.

Carl B. Peters, 67, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp. founder, World War II ordnance officer to Joint Chiefs of Staff; Nov. 20 in N.Y.

Karol Rauthaus, 59, Polish-born composer; Nov. 21 in N.Y.

Harry G. Stutz, 69, ed.-pblshr. *Ithaca Journal;* Nov. 17, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, 85, Phila. civic worker, daughter of late John Wanamaker; Nov. 17, Phila.

Dr. Anna W. Williams, 91, bacteriologist noted for research on diphtheria, rabies; Nov. 20, Westwood, N.J.

Sir Robert Stanton Woods, 77, British electrotherapist, physician to late King George V; death announced Nov. 20 in London.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing. $117,200 Pan American road race from Tuxtla Gutierrez to Juarez (1,908 mi. from southern to northern border of Mexico) Nov. 19-23: *unlimited sports cars* (first prize $18,000)—Umberto Maglio of Italy, 17 hr. 40 min. 26 sec. in a Ferrari; *U.S. big stock cars* (for $17,200)—Ray Crawford of Pasadena, Calif., 20:40:19 in a Lincoln; *U.S. small stock cars* (for $4,360)—Tommy Drisdale of El Paso, Tex., 22:35:53 in a Dodge; *European stock cars* (for $5,000)—Consalvo Sanesi of Italy, 21:50:42 in an Alfa Romeo; *small sports cars* (for $4,129)—Hans Hermann of Germany, 19:32:22 in a Porsche. 7 drivers were killed in accidents during the race.[1]

Boxing. Jimmy Carter, 30, 135 lb., of South Ozone Park, N.Y. won the world lightweight title for the 3d time by scoring a 15th-round TKO in San Francisco Nov. 17 over Paddy De Marco, 26, 134½ lb., of Brooklyn.[2]

Cross-Country Run. NCAA championships in East Lansing, Mich. Nov. 22: Allen Frame of Kansas U. won individual title in 19 min. 54.2 sec. for 4 mi. Okla. A & M won team title.[3]

Horse Racing. $50,000 Pimlico Special at Baltimore Nov. 20: won by Wm. G. Helis Jr.'s Helioscope, Sam Boulmetis up, for $35,000.[4]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Nov. 20—San Fran. 31, Pittsburgh 3. **Nov. 21**—Los Angeles 17, N.Y. 16; Detroit 21, Green Bay 17; Cleveland 6, Phila. 0; Chicago Bears 28, Baltimore 13; Chicago Cards 38, Washington 16.

College (Nov. 20)

Ariz. 54, Ariz. St. 14	NotreDame 34, Iowa 18
Auburn 27, Clemson 6	Ohio St. 21, Mich. 7
Baylor 33, SMU 21	Okla. 55, Nebr. 7
Bos. U. 19, Temple 7	Ore. 33, Ore. St. 14
Calif. 28, Stanford 20	Penn St. 13, Pitt 0
Colo. 38, Kan. St. 14	Prnctn. 49, Drtmth. 7
Del. 20, Bucknell 0	Purdue 13, Indiana 7
Duke 26, S. C. 7	Rice 6, TCU 0
Harvard 13, Yale 9	Rtgrs. 45, Clmbia. 12
H. Cross 46, Conn. 26	Syrac. 20, Fordm. 7
Ida., 7, Brig. Yng. 0	Tex. Tech 61, Hstn. 14
Kentucky 14, Tenn. 13	UCLA 34, USC 0
Lafyt. 46, Lehigh 0	Utah 41, Montana 20
LSU 7, Arkansas 6	Vandblt. 34, Vilnva. 19
Md. 48, G. Wash. 6	Wash. St. 26, Wash. 7
Miami 23, Ala. 7*	W. Va. 28, N.C. St. 3
Mich. St. 40, Marqt. 10	Wichita 20, Detroit 0
Missouri 41, Kan. 18	W&M 13, Wake Forest 9
N.M. 39, N.M.A&M 27	Wisconsin 27, Minn. 0
N.C. 26, Virginia 14	Wyoming 28, Tulsa 27
N'west'n 20, Ill. 7	

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Baseball player trade Nov. 17: Baltimore traded pitchers Bob Turley, 24, AL strikeout leader this year (184), & Don Larsen, 26, and shortstop Bill Hunter, 26, to the N.Y. Yankees for pitchers Harry Byrd, 29, & Jim McDonald, star outfielder Gene Woodling, 32, shortstop Willie Miranda and rookie catchers Gus Triandos, 24, & Hal Smith, 24 (Amer. Assn. batting leader this year with .350).[5] . . . **Clair Bee** resigned Nov. 19 as coach of the last-place Baltimore Bullets of the Natl. Basketball Assn.[6] . . . **Vince Martinez,** welterweight contender, rejected an offer of $20,000 from 2 unidentified men to throw an Oct. 29 bout in New York with Carmen Fiore (TKOd by Martinez in 7th round), *Sports Illustrated* disclosed Nov. 18. . . . **Tex Sullivan,** boxing matchmaker for the London Sporting Club (St. Nicholas Arena, N.Y.) was fined $1,000 by the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. Nov. 23 and forced to remit 19 "voluntary" $100 contributions by boxers to the N.Y. Boxing Managers Guild. . . . **Oregon State** football coach Kip Taylor resigned Nov. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

Thurman Priest, 48, an auditor of Grand Prairie, Tex., was charged in Lebanon, Mo. Nov. 22 with the kidnapping & murder of his niece, Jeanette Earnest, 11, whose body was found off a highway near Lebanon. Authorities said he confessed to having kidnapped (Nov. 16 in Grand Prairie) & killed the girl because he had "loved her like a daughter" but she had been restricted from visiting his home by her mother. . . . Willene Lathan, 18, & her brother Roy, 13, were acquitted Nov. 20 in Clarksville, Ga. of complicity in the slaying Aug. 20 of their father, Clyde, 42, Their mother, Elsie Mae Lathan, 37, was given a life sentence Nov. 17 for his murder. . . . Joan St. Clair, 39, of Miami Springs, Fla., William H. Gardner, 31, of Opalocka, Fla. & Farmer Calloway Thomas, 28, of Miami were arrested by Secret Servicemen Nov. 19 in Washington and charged with having passed part of $250,000 in counterfeit $100 bills made in Miami Springs. Thomas' wife, Billy Josephine, 23, was arrested Nov. 20 in Miami. . . . Ex-Lt. Col. John Samuel Arnold, 56, post-World War II comdr. of occupation forces in Rome, apparently shot his wife, 54, & mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie E. Nulls, 84, then killed himself in their home in St. Petersburg, Fla. Nov. 19. His act was attributed to a nervous ailment.

46 Detroit policemen suspended during a grand jury probe of alleged bribe-taking from gamblers were ordered Nov. 20 to face departmental trial. . . . 5 Brooklyn & Long Island traffic policemen were suspended Nov. 10-19 during investigation of the alleged sale of "courtesy cards" making motorists immune to arrest for traffic violations.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Charles (Lucky) Luciano, 57, was placed under 2-yr. parole in Naples Nov. 19 by a Govt. investigating commission that found him to be "socially dangerous because of well-founded suspicions that he lives on (&) by crime." He was ordered to stay away from wine stores, racetracks, other amusement places & police characters, stay at home every night and not to travel beyond 20 km. from the center of Naples except with police permission.[7] . . . **Lt. Col. John England,** 33, of Alexandria, La., USAF 389th Fighter Bomber Squadron comdr., was killed Nov. 22 when he crashed his Sabrejet fighter near an airbase at Toul, France to avoid a possible collision with a barracks. . . . **Sammy Davis Jr.,** nightclub & TV star, suffered loss of his left eye in an auto accident Nov. 19 near San Bernardino, Calif. . . . **Laurance S. Rockefeller,** 44, disclosed in New York Nov. 18 he had taken options to buy half of scenic St. John Island in the Virgins for eventual conversion into a national park.[8]

Birthdays: U.S. Socialist Party leader Norman Thomas of New York was 70 Nov. 21. . . . Ex-U.S. Vice Pres. John Nance Garner of Uvalde, Tex. was 86 Nov. 22.

Married: Eve Denise Curie, 49, writer & lecturer, daughter of scientist Marie Curie, to Henry Richardson Labouisse, 50, of New York, director of UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees; Nov. 19 in New York (his 2d). . . . Dancer Vera-Ellen (Rohe), 28, to oil man Victor Rothschild, 31; Nov. 19 in Hollywood (her 2d). . . . Actress Marilyn Maxwell, 32, to screen writer Jerry Davis, 37; Nov. 21 in New York (her 3d, his 2d). . . . Actress Mitzi Gaynor, 23, to publicist Jack Bean, 32; Nov. 19 in San Francisco.

Divorced: Actress Marie McDonald from shoe store owner Harry Karl; Nov. 22 in Las Vegas, Nev.[9] . . . Singer Ella Logan, 41, from show producer-writer Fred Finklehoffe, 44; Nov. 23 in Santa Monica, Calif.

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